

# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and reliable, but persons who could find their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscriptions should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is collected from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date. Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 3, 1896.

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 3, 1896.

### SAMPLE COPIES.

We send a number of sample copies of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who should be interested in it. We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family papers, and we are sure they will find it a better paper for themselves and families than any other that they can find. It is superior paper in every respect, and constantly strives to lead all the other publications in the country by the higher quality of the matter it furnishes its readers. It spends more money in getting up a paper of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in its columns is written especially for it. It has no "bottle plate" stuff or mediocre matter. It is bright, live, able, progressive, and independent. It serves no party, and has no canting alliances with any men or faction. It aims only to represent the loyal, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and champion the cause of the men whose valor and blood made the country as great and prosperous as it is.

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this not only to subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 a year—two cents a week—and is within the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money.

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### ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

THE VERMONT BRIGADE IN THE WILDERNESS. By Breckinridge.

L. A. Grant, commander of the brigade, and late Assistant Secretary of War.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, OR SEVEN PINES. By Maj.-Gen. H. M. Flavelle, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th Me., and afterward Major-General of Volunteers.

FIGHTING ON FORT SUMTER. A thrilling story of a young Ohio mechanic who was in Charleston at the time, and was compelled to join the rebels, but who afterwards escaped and served three years in a Union regiment.

IN AND OUT OF CHARLESTON. By E. O. B., a young Connecticut man, who was caught in Charleston at the opening of hostilities.

REMINISCENCES OF GETTYSBURG. By Jos. Fulton, M. D., New London, Pa.

SABERS AGAIN TO THE FRONT. An account of the Cavalry Raids around Corinth. By Birney McLean, 2d Iowa Cav.

THE CUMBERLAND GAP CAMPAIGN. The Part Taken by the 86th Ohio. By A. B. Jewell, Co. A, 86th Ohio, Marion, Iowa.

THE KANAWHA DIVISION AND ITS CAMPAIGNS. Incidentally of the Military Services of Maj. Wm. McKinley. By R. B. Wilson, Toledo, O.

"TEXAS SIFTINGS," 15 CTS.

We have made arrangements with the publishers of Texas Siftings, the famous humorous illustrated weekly, by the terms of which we are able to send it free of charge to any address, together with any one number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. The LIBRARY, postpaid, for only 20 cents for both publications. In another place in this paper will be found the titles of the various numbers of the LIBRARY. Any six numbers of the LIBRARY, together with Texas Siftings for five weeks, will be sent postpaid for only 40 cents, or 12 numbers of the LIBRARY, together with Texas Siftings for five weeks, will be sent postpaid for only 65 cents. Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THE Postal Savings Bank is not an experiment. It has been tried, and is in existence in nearly every civilized country, and wherever it is in operation it has proved of the greatest benefit to common people. We linger far behind in our adoption of this excellent idea.

As soon as McKinley is inaugurated the Hawaiian Islands will make another effort to be annexed. There is no doubt that this will be successful, and before the end of 1897 Old Glory will be hoisted on the Cross Roads of the Pacific never to be hauled down again.

So the National Encampment is to begin Aug. 23. That promises us not too warm weather on the shores of Lake Erie.

### THE SERVICE PENSION.

Though in the past it seems to us that we have explained the Service Pension Bill to exhaustion, we still receive numerous letters from comrades asking what it is.

We shall, therefore, ask pardon of those who are already informed as to its nature, and go into a full explanation of it. It shall read something like this:

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled: That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby directed to place on the pension roll of the United States the name of any man who served 90 days or more in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during the war of the rebellion—that is to say, between dates of March 4, 1861, and July 1, 1865—and was honorably discharged therefrom at the rate of \$8 per month. Said pension to begin from the date of the application therefor, and continue during the term of the life of said man.

Sec. 2. That the widow of any man who served 90 days or more during the war of the rebellion in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States and was honorably discharged, shall, upon due proof of her husband's service and death, be placed upon the pension roll from the date of her application, at the rate of \$8 a month, to continue during her widowhood.

Sec. 3. In case of the death or remarriage of such widow, leaving a minor child or children of such soldier, sailor or marine, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of 16.

There it is, simple and plain. The wayfaring man, even though he be a fool, can read and understand.

What we expect to gain by the passage of such a law is this:

1. It will sweep away at one stroke a vast mass of the sickening delay and irritating circumlocution that now encumbers the granting of pensions. It will give to every man not pensioned, and to every pensioner who new receives but \$6 a month, a pension of \$8 a month, as a matter of right, who can fulfill two plain, simple conditions—first, that he served 90 days or more during the war of the rebellion; and second, that he was honorably discharged.

His pension will not be a matter of favoritism by the Commissioner of Pensions, or any of the other powers that be; it cannot be taken away or suspended when the elections go the wrong way; it will not be affected by legal quibbles or technical hair-splitting; Medical Boards can not juggle with it.

If the records show that he served 90 days or more and was honorably discharged, he must be given his pension—not at some future convenience of the Pension Bureau, but at once.

2. It will give immediate relief to hundreds of thousands of most deserving men whose claims have been for years grinding through the interminable mill of the Pension Bureau. It will give them something to help along until that time in the future when their cases will be reached and allowed.

3. It will put all pensions on a much more solid and secure basis. By making \$8 a month the minimum pension, and giving that to every man as a matter of absolute right, whether disabled or not, a basic starting-point is established for all pensions. No man shall be paid less than \$8 a month, while those who are entitled under present laws to a rating in excess of \$8 per month will not be debarrred from asserting their title to such higher rate by appropriate application under existing laws. It will not affect in any way those who are now getting pensions, except to raise those which are below \$8 a month up to that rate, and give everybody a firmer hold upon his present allowance.

It will not operate to reduce any pension, since those now in receipt of \$8 or more per month will not be in any degree affected by it.

It will not operate to increase any pension save only those survivors pensioned (under any law) at \$6 per month.

Lastly, no one will be obliged to accept this Service Pension, and no one will accept it who is not benefited by so doing.

4. It will be a sound foundation on which to build other pension legislation. Starting with a basis of \$8 a month for honorable service, we can readily add other needed and just features.

There are the strongest precedents for such legislation. After every war in which the country has been engaged, there has been granted a Service Pension of \$8 a month, to all who served honorably in it. No exception should be made of the survivors of the war of the rebellion. It is now 31 years since the close of the war of the rebellion, and the time has come for that act of justice.

The bill does not give by any means all that we want or should have. But it gives a great deal, and it makes a splendid start in the right direction. We can only get one thing at a time, and only get that by solid unity of effort for it. Pre-eminently, the thing

for us to do now is to concentrate our efforts upon the passage of this bill, and then we can determine what the next step shall be. This will accomplish an immense amount of good if we can get it through, and we can get it through if we will all unite upon it, leaving other things that we want in abeyance until we have secured this.

Let us have a grand, simultaneous effort for the Service Pension Bill.

### REVENUE LEGISLATION.

The greatest interest centers in what the coming session will do with regard to the National revenues. Everybody admits that something must be done, for it will never do to have the Government running deeper in debt, by several million dollars a month, as it has done ever since Mr. Cleveland entered office. No one can deny that, in addition to being a severe blow to our home industries, the Wilson Iniquity has been a failure as a revenue-getter. The best demonstration of this is the astounding increase in the National indebtedness, in a time of profound peace, and under an Administration pledged to the most rigid economy. When Mr. Cleveland entered office, March 4, 1893, the bonded debt of the United States had been reduced to \$585,034,260. It is now, less than four years later, \$847,364,460, an increase of \$262,330,200. This is an average deficit of more than \$65,060,000 a year. This does not tell the whole story, by any means. There are large deficits which have been concealed under the jugglery of Treasury bookkeeping, and carried along until they can be unloaded on the next Administration. All that we have to show for this is a few millions expended on our Navy, and for some large guns. It is part of the enormous penalty we have had to pay for surrendering the control of the country to the "same old gang."

In the last session the Republicans made an honest and praiseworthy effort to change this discreditable condition, and arrest the progress of the Government toward bankruptcy, by passing in the House what is known as the Dingley Bill. For the sake of the country they temporarily abandoned their ideas of correct tariff legislation, and accepted the Wilson Iniquity, in so far as to try to amend it till it would give a sufficiency of revenue. It was distinctly an emergency measure and its operation was limited to two years, one of which is now gone.

It restored wool, lumber, and some other things to the dutiable list, at about six tenths of the McKinley duty and made a general advance of 15 per cent. on the rest of the list. This was a very reasonable step. For example, wool would receive a protection of between 6 and 7 cents a pound. Hay, which had been protected by a duty of \$4 a bale under the McKinley Law, and cut down to \$2 a bale by Wilson, would get \$2.30, and so on. This, it was calculated, would increase the revenues about \$50,000,000 a year. It was reasonably expected that the Democrats would vote for this because it was merely an amendment to the Wilson Bill on the lines that they had themselves laid, and the Republicans would support it on patriotic grounds. The Republicans passed it in the House by a large majority, the Democrats generally voting against it.

It could only pass the Senate by a concurrence in its favor of all those who were genuinely desirous of lifting the Treasury out of its predicament. Unfortunately it did not find enough of these to succeed. Recrudescent Republicans under the lead of Senator Teller, were much more anxious to foist Free Silver on the country than do something sensible and needful. The bill went to the Finance Committee, and was reported back with all but the enacting clause stricken out—every word about revenues and duties—and a Free Coinage Bill substituted. It was as gross an insult, to the common sense of the country as the Senate ever offered. Senator Morrill made two earnest efforts to get the original bill before the Senate. The first was made Feb. 11, and defeated by a vote of 29 to 21. The second was defeated by 33 to 22. That is the legislative status of the bill to-day. It can be taken from the calendar and passed whenever a majority of the Senate desires to do so. If the election has taught Teller, Cannon, Dubois, Mantle, etc., anything they may consent to allow the bill to come up, and vote for it, and then go ahead with their Free Silver agitation afterward. It is now believed that the President will sign the bill, if sent to him.

There is another strong reason why the Dingley Bill should be passed now. The certainty that a tariff bill imposing higher duties on foreign goods will be passed as soon as the next Congress can get at it, will induce foreigners to ship in immense quantities of merchandise which will be put in storage. This, while taking work and wages away from our own people, will not increase the revenues. The prompt passage of the Dingley Bill will diminish and retard this. It will, also, by putting the finances in a healthier shape, give more time for the consideration of a sound, well-matured bill to replace the present mass of incongruities, injustices and inequalities.

But whether or not the Dingley Bill is passed it is now regarded as very likely that President McKinley will immediately call an extra session of Congress, which will take efficient steps to put the country on a sound financial basis.

### OUR DUTY.

At the 13th Annual Encampment of the New York Division, Sons of Veterans, Division Commander Macy was able to congratulate the brothers on the greatly increased interest in the Order manifested by the G.A.R. and W.R.C., and the substantial assistance given in establishing new Camps and strengthening the old ones. We hope that every Division Commander in the country is having the same gratifying experience. The comrades owe it to themselves and to the country to give every possible aid and encouragement to this noble Order. Our own sons are the best friends we can have, and they are the most reliable hope of the future of the country. Let us all go to work to help leave as our legacy to the country a splendid organization—1,000,000 strong—of earnest, patriotic young men, devoted to the maintenance of the laws and institutions, and the furtherance of the country's glory.

GET UP, CLIMB.

Let us begin the fight for a Service Pension Bill in earnest by getting up clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. That is the best way to get everybody interested in the measure, and keep his interest fresh and strong. If he reads THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE regularly he can be relied on to help in every way to pass the bill. Therefore, the more readers the paper has the more likely the bill is to pass. Consequently, helping THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the most effective way of helping get what we all want to get. We urge upon the comrades everywhere to see that a good, strong club is made up for the paper in every locality in the country. Now is the time to go to work, and to go to work in earnest. Let us hear from every Post in the country inside of the next fortnight.

### SONS OF VETERANS.

We want the name, postoffice address and occupation of every son of veteran in the country of the age of 18 and upward. We want them immediately, as a means of helping in the great work of building up the Sons of Veterans into the strongest and greatest organization in the country. Let everybody take an active part in this—comrades of the G.A.R., brothers of the S. of V., and sons of veterans who are not yet members of the Order. It is a great and patriotic work, and everybody should help. Send in all the names you can. Every one will be a help.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY will have a niggardly amount of patronage to bestow, compared to that dispensed by his predecessors. A few years ago a new President had about 80,000 offices at his disposal. The Civil Service system has been so rapidly extended that it is now estimated that President McKinley will not have more than 2,000 offices to give out, outside of the post-offices. Of the 57 Consuls to places in Great Britain there are only six which have a salary of \$2,500 or over. All the rest are now under Civil Service rules, and there are only 22 Consulates in all Europe not under these rules.

THE 11 secession States only polled about 2,100,000 votes, or less than one-seventh of the whole, yet they gave Bryan 112 Electoral votes, or one-quarter of the whole.

HISTORY repeats itself constantly. Weyer butchers non-combatant men, women and children in Cuba with the same brutal ferocity that other Spanish General—the Duke of Alva—did in Holland 350 years ago.

### A REBEL SERVICE PENSION.

The following is an extract from the report of the proceedings of the Georgia Legislature:

Mr. Watkins, of Gilmer, offered two important bills, one to pension all soldiers who were in the Confederate service. Under the present law only those soldiers who were wounded or disabled in the service can be pensioned. Mr. Watkins's bill provides for paying pensions to all who served in the Confederate army not less than 60 days, the only requirements outside of this being that they must live in the State of Georgia. Under the present law some get pensions, but others get none, although they may be more deserving. The only just mode is to pension all, even if each has to receive a small amount.

### ESCAPING THE GUERRILLAS.

A thrilling and true story forms the second article in this week's paper. It tells of the escape of two gallant Yankee boys from Hood's retreating army, through more than ordinary perils from angry floods and merciless guerrillas. It is as vivid as any romance, and shows what stuff the men were made of who put down the rebellion.

AGAIN we say, as we have been saying for several years, that any man who is really sincere in his desire to "enlarge the use of silver as a money metal" can best do it by insisting that only silver be paid him in his daily transactions. About 6,000,000 men voted for Mr. Bryan and Free Silver at the last election. If these men would all insist that they be paid their wages in silver dollars, or that their farm products be paid for in silver, it would make a "use for silver" that would be more potent than all the speeches and "arguments" that could be made. We can't expect anybody else to want our silver when we don't want it ourselves.

### NO. 14, NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY, BEING A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT, IS NOW READY.

This is a historical gem, and ought to be in the possession of every lover of American history. The description of the Capture of New Orleans, Attack on Port Hudson, Battle of Mobile Bay and the fight with the rebel ram Tennessee are pen-pictures of absorbing interest. It will be sent postage prepaid upon receipt of five cents per copy.

SPAIN'S bluster has turned attention to the Dry Tortugas, which are the key to the Gulf of Mexico. They are 10 small low islands, of coral formation, and situated 120 miles south of the southernmost point of Florida, and about 50 miles from Cuba. They form a very fine harbor, and a good coaling station could be made there. About 50 years ago the United States started to erect a powerful fort of the old-fashioned brick-wall style, which was to mount 400 guns. Fort Jefferson, as it was called, was never fully completed, but it became considerable of a stronghold for those days. It occupies five of the seven acres of ground on the island, and is in a commanding position. A board of Army and Navy officers have recently been ordered to examine and report upon it.

### TRIBUNETS.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH HANNA?" Now that the battle's over, now that the victory's won.

The vote all in, the counting done,  
Parade dismissed, with one last joyful cheer  
And tooting horns no more distress the ear,  
The shouters, spouters, and the campaign liar  
Have all gone out; so, also, the red fire,  
Free Silver dead or dying.  
His champion, Billy Bryan,  
Goes up Salt River flying.  
And McKinley takes the bun,  
Now, after all this roar, and clapping and clatter,  
I offer in reward a prime Havana  
To any of those Popocratic fellows  
Who'll stand up on his two hind legs and tell us  
Just "What's the matter  
With Hanna."

No use to ask Bill Bryan, he's too busy  
Trying, good Lord, with lead so dizzy  
To think who slugged him,  
Who humbugged him.

Rebides, besides,  
Bill never deals in facts, nor truths, nor reasons;  
His thoughts, his talk, his acts are like the reasons—

Immense in range,  
Subject to change;  
Besides, just now he rides

I do not ask of Watson nor of Sewall  
If they think Hanna naughty and not nice,  
Because, you see, "consistency's a jewel."  
And they have both been in the race for Vice.

Each for himself, one vice was all each knew,  
Poor Bryan! He was handicapped with two.  
But Mr. Algeid, what is your opinion—  
(I'll weep for you, if you will send the onion)—  
Did Mr. Hanna monkey with your boys

In Illinois?  
And down'd the devil in his own dominion?  
I'll add to the reward a big banana  
If you will tell, without your usual blather,  
Just "What's the matter  
With Hanna."

Will Mr. "Sinjun" please pick up the be  
Step to the plate—just so;  
Now tell us, if you know,  
Just where you're at!

Why didn't you're picked-up line get in their work?  
Where was your selection? Where your sense?  
To let Mark sweat your ball clear over the fence,  
And with his great home-run scoop in New York?

And then to hear  
The grand stand cheer and cheer,  
While all the genuine and the rascals shout:  
"Sinjun! shut out!"

Now, Mr. Tillman, please, sir, you are next,  
Pray lay aside your fork, don't look so vex'd!  
"The best laid schemes" don't leave us sorely  
Wast!

Come, courage, Tillman! tell us, if you can, sir,  
Did he—did M. A. Hanna? What! no answer?  
Don't you want the banana?  
Can't you smoke the Havana?

Why, d—n it, sir, you used to spit and spatter,  
And scurl us fellows;  
Come, come, do tell us  
"What's the matter  
With Hanna."

Could Jones could Chairman Jones but hear my  
Call,  
How swift in hot reply would he give tongue!  
But Jones is dead, dead, dead:—"Oh, what a fall!"  
"It was ever thus"—the good, the great die  
young.

His was the mighty mind, born to command  
And steer the "Silver" ship with steady hand;  
His the great brain that first conceived and planned  
That sweet, simplest, surest mode of "faking,"  
That Demo-Popocratic scheme, to wit,  
How to take two from one, and one from "nail."

And keep on taking.  
Old-fashioned, honest people kicked and said,  
The scheme had nothing in it but repeal  
Of Moses's good old law, "Thou shalt not steal."  
And so they kicked till it and Jones were dead.  
All day I cry and cry,  
And write my fellow humans,  
Oh, Jones, why did you die?

We miss your brag, your cease-less, senseless chatter,  
Forbye,  
There's no one left of all you clever fellows  
Not one, to tell us  
"What's the matter  
With Hanna."

Now that the battle's over, now that the victory's  
won,  
All honor to the loyal men by whom the work was  
done!

Were every hero's name enrolled  
Upon the scroll of Fame, in gold,  
From where Columbia flows, o'er to Savannah,  
Upon that scroll no name would stand  
For any man  
More able, loyal, grand  
Than

Mark A. Hanna.  
WM. ANDERSON, Auburn, N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO ARGUMENT: A party of Kentuckians were in Washington some years ago, and called on the Congressman from their district. During the conversation the visitors asked about Col. —, a former neighbor, who had been living in Washington for some time. "I am very sorry to tell you, gentlemen," said the member of Congress, "that Col. — is in hard luck. He is very poor, indeed, I assure you. He does not complain, and it was only by accident that I learned of his straitened circumstances. He has a room across the hall from the room at my hotel. A few evenings

ago I went across to borrow his corkscrew. Would you believe it, gentlemen, Col. — is actually so poor his corkscrew is rusty."

French parists are alarmed about the introduction of English words into their language. They regret that "club," "jockey club," "roast beef," "steamer," etc. have gained a foothold, and they fear that "cocktail" will do the same. Their protests will do no good. They encounter the same marvellous force that the Free Silver men are vainly backing against—what people as a whole want or do not want. People do not want silver, and no law can induce them to want it. The French people want convenient words which are not found in their language, and they are going to have them, no matter what may be said against it.

Spurs Moments: After the football is over, After the field is clear, Straighten my nose and shoulder; Help me to find my ear.

The Sketch: The lion is an awful bore; He comes and dabbles in your gore, And when he wants to have a feed He bites your leg and makes it bleed. Although the tears stream from your eyes, He takes no notice of your cries; In vain you argue and you plead, He finishes his meal with ease; Nor will he take the least rebuff, Until he feels he's had enough.

Detroit Free Press: Father—It was strangely quiet in the parlor last evening, Edith, while that young fellow was calling on me.

Edith—Yes; he's one of the U. of M. tuckers, and seems to think of nothing else.

Boston Traveler: Mr. Spriggins (gently)—My dear, a Boston man was shot at by a burglar, and his life saved by the bullet striking a button.

Mrs. Spriggins—Well, what of it?

Mr. Spriggins (meekly)—Nothing; only the buttons must have been on.

### PERSONAL.

Frank Funston, son of ex-Representative Funston, of Kansas, went to Cuba several months ago to join the insurgents. He was heard from recently in a letter, which says that he is now Captain of a battery of artillery in the Cuban army, and has commanded in several engagements. There are a number of other Americans in the battery.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller says that he is completely out of politics, and is giving his whole attention to his business, which is going on very successfully.

Nov. 29 a fire occurred at Fort Ringgold, Tex., in which the quarters of the Post Chaplain were burned, and the Chaplain, Major C. Blaine, and his young daughter lost their lives. The father sacrificed himself in a vain attempt to save his daughter from the flames. Chaplain Blaine was born in Kentucky, and served as a private in Co. H, 54th Ky. He was appointed Chaplain June 15, 1880, from Pennsylvania.

In 1890, Orrin Smith, of Port Jervis, N. Y., a veteran, and for many years a carriage-maker at Monticello, N. Y., applied for a pension. It was granted last week, and the first payment amounted to \$420.93; but it was discovered that the applicant had been dead for two years.

Comrade J. L. Keifer, who has been in business at Cairo, Ill., for the past 23 years, has removed to Marshall, Ill., where he and his son have purchased a drug store. The style of the firm is J. L. Keifer & Son.

Comrade R. Hammond, Co. A, 1st Pa. Reserves, is a soldier who served from Bull Run to Appomattox, and has the honor of being the first Republican Justice of the Peace in Maryland. His office is at 221 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

The comrades of western New York have begun a movement for the reappointment of Comrade Charles A. Orr as Pension Agent at Buffalo. Comrade Orr was appointed Pension Agent by President Harrison and gave general satisfaction, but was removed by the present Administration after he had served less than 11 months of his term.

A board of medical officers has been ordered to assemble at Washington as soon as practicable to examine into and report upon the mental condition of Lieut. Col. George A. Forsyth, U. S. A. The Board consists of Brig.-Gen. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon-General; Lieut.-Col. William H. Forwood, Deputy Surgeon-General, and Lieut.-Col. David L. Huntington, Deputy Surgeon-General. Col. Forsyth was the hero of the great Indian fight on the Arickaree, recently so vividly described in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Russell C. Elliott, of Somerville, Mass., Second Lieutenant, Co. B, 34 Mass. Cav., for gallantry in action during a skirmish with the enemy in the woods near Natchitoches, La., in April, 1864.

Nov. 23 burglars entered the house of ex-President Harrison, at Indianapolis, and stole a gold watch and a small sum of money.

### MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Greatest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

NEGLEY.—At Canton, Ill., Nov. 19, D. C. Negley, Co. A, 55th Ill., aged 64. Comrade Negley enlisted in August, 1861, and served faithfully until October, 1864. He was a Post Commander of Joe Hooker Post, 69, Department of Illinois. He was buried by the Old Fellows, of which Order he was a member.

HILL.—At Jamaica Plain, Mass., recently, Charles N. Hill, Co. E, 5th Mass. The funeral took place from the Eliot Congregational Church, in Jamaica Plain, of which church he had been a deacon for 25 years and Superintendent of the Sabbath-school for 30 years. He leaves a widow. Comrade Hill was a member of Post 26, of which at one time he was Chaplain.

BARTLETT.—At Marblehead, Mass., Nov. 16, Charles W. Bartlett, Co. A, 4th Mass. H. A., aged 67. Comrade Bartlett was a member of John Goodwin Post. He leaves a widow and two sons.

WYKES.—At St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., recently, T. Leslie Wykes, aged 48. Comrade Wykes enlisted as drummer boy in Co. C, 31st Ohio, in October, 1863. Three months later he re-enlisted as private in the same company. He was honorably discharged July, 1865. He left his home at Kokomo, Ind., to attend the National Encampment in St. Paul, and was stricken with cholera on his journey to that city. He was Post Commander of T. J. Harrison Post, 30.

GILLESPIE.—At Waterville, O., Nov. 19, of cancer of stomach and pancreas of brain, was Philip Gillespie, Co. C, 133rd Ohio, aged 67. Comrade Gillespie's father served in the American army in the war of 1812-14, and his grandfather served in the American army in the